

A MINISTER TORTURED

Rev. William Tucker was in Agony Many Years.

Says He felt as Though He had been Stabbed by a Thousand Knives. He was Stricken Blind and Feared He Would Lose His Mind. All This in Defiance of the Best Medical Skill. His Recovery Looked Upon as a Miracle.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.



REV. WILLIAM TUCKER, PIERCEVILLE, INDIANA.

It was publicly talked all over Decatur and Ripley counties for some time before the New Era sent a reporter to Piercesville to fully investigate the Tucker matter. The Tucker family are prominent people and are all well-to-do farmers. The Rev. William Tucker, subject of all the talk, was pleased to allow an interview. Mr. Tucker looked well and healthy, although he is seventy-five years old, and forty years ago he began preaching in the faith of the Free Baptists. This is his story as he told the reporter:

"I was born and reared on a farm and began preaching at an early age. I was always subject to rheumatism, even when quite young. Pains, sharp and acute, would shoot across my body, causing me much suffering. The doctors pronounced it then a spinal disease. The pains kept getting worse all the time from day to day as the years rolled round, and I experienced many years suffering.

"Although I much regretted to, I was compelled to retire altogether from my work in the religious cause. The pains would first start on my spine and limbs, but afterward began shooting from all parts of the body and it seemed as though a thousand knives were sticking me. After those pains would first come on, my entire body would suddenly grow cold, I would be numb all over and all my muscles would be asleep. I would then turn suddenly blind. I often lay in this condition for hours, and generally I was conscious and knew what was going on, but the suffering was intense and unbearable. No words can describe it.

"Frequently, in going about my place or when I would be away from home, these

Portage Lake News

Enthusiasm is Not So Very Much in Evidence.

Regarding Political Affairs

The Salisbury Orchestra Entertainments This Evening—Other Twin City Happenings

McKinley and Hobart enthusiasm—where is it? At least that is the impression a person would get from the largely attended McKinley and Hobart club meeting which was not held last Tuesday night. The secretary and township chairman were there and so were two or three others. The president of the temporary organization (Mr. C. A. Wright) was not there; neither were a hundred others. The club "went dry," so to speak. Whether there was a misunderstanding of dates or whether there is an utter lack of party enthusiasm is not definitely known. One thing is sure, no permanent organization was formed as was proposed and the meeting adjourned without being called to order. Unless something unforeseen pops up there will be no club in Hancock this fall. Perhaps the "horse pistols" intend to raise the funds and entertain the speakers on their "own hooks" this campaign. If so, the "pop guns" are well in.

And yet the organizers of this club were in such haste to get going that they included the call for it in the call for the public meeting to arrange to receive Hon. T. B. Dunstan on his return from Grand Rapids.

The Salisbury orchestra, under a new leader, will play at the Organizing club this evening in concert and for dancing, as first announced. When the news of the rupture between the orchestra and its leader came to the ears of the house committee one of the club members was sent to Marquette to see if arrangements could not be made whereby the many members might not be disappointed in a pleasant evening. The orchestra was successful, and therefore the club and its invited guests will listen to orchestra music this evening, with dancing for two hours afterward. Miss Gaffney, of Negaunee, will be the soloist for the occasion and Mr. H. N. Carley will favor the company with Shakespearean selections. As stated in the News last evening members can take their non-member friends.

Tomorrow the excursion of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will go to Marquette. The rate for the round trip being only \$1 no doubt a great many will take the trip in. The day will be spent at Presque Isle. The Houghton base ball club will go as far as Ishpeming, where they are scheduled for a game with the local club. It is said that the Ishpeming team has been strengthened and contains some of the old players of league days and therefore if the Houghton boys win it will be a scalp worth bringing home.

It is said to be the intention of the D. S. S. & A. to discontinue the two Sunday trains from Houghton to St. Ignace and vice versa, on account of the slim travel on that day. Instead the regular afternoon train each way from Houghton to Marquette will be run Sundays. Therefore passengers for the east via the straits cannot leave Sunday mornings and Chicago passengers on Sundays will have at 2:20 instead of 9 in the morning.

There will be eighteen or twenty members of E. R. Stiles Post G. A. R. going to St. Paul to the national encampment. Besides, quite a number of Portage Lake people will take the trip. A special train leaves Houghton a week from tomorrow night at 10 o'clock. All outside the post intending to go are requested to inform A. J. Scott that special accommodations on the special train may be made.

One of the pieces that will be played by the Salisbury orchestra this evening will be "The Cavalry Charge," a description of which is as follows:

"Morning of the battle—infantry approaching with rifles and drums—cavalry coming nearer and nearer until they charge upon the enemy—cavalry, infantry and artillery in the noise of battle—defeat of the enemy—cavalry pursuing in the distance."

The state of things at the court house and the various justice officers is a good criterion of the liveliness or dullness of the times. Just at present the county officers are complaining of having lots of time on their hands and as for the justice courts even a garnish suit is a rarity.

Given away.
Dry family wood, for cash, at J. S. Stringer's fuel yard, Hancock. Telephone connection. Leave orders at the store.

The ball game for \$250 a side between the Marquette and Escanaba nines at Union Park, Ishpeming, is an assumed fact, though the date has not yet been set.

Supreme Court Justice C. B. Grant and Mrs. Grant are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cooper of the smelting works.

Mr. E. T. W. Daume of Laurium, will address the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon.

From the Irish.
First Citizen—I beg your pardon, sir, but I am a stranger in Dublin. Can you direct me to Grafton street?

Second ditto—With pleasure. Sure, it's the second turn to the right.

First ditto—Thank you, sir. (Walks off.)

Second ditto (calling after him)—Hi! If you're a left handed man it's the other way entirely.—London Globe.

White Brook Trout.
Did you ever see a white brook trout—milk white save for the delicate traceries of his just perceptible spots and for the crimson tipped fins below? It is not likely you ever did, unless you have stood where I stood some time ago and looked down into the fish hatchery ponds and tanks, where I saw more than 2,000 of these white trout in one long tank and perhaps 100 larger ones in a grass fringed pond outside of the hatchery walls. The white brook trout is a freak of nature, but a most beautiful fish, and if his race is to be perpetuated, as seems probable, a rare addition will be made to the brooks.

One day when a workman in the state fish hatchery near this city chanced to see two little trout, pure white and perfectly formed, darting around among thousands of others at the bottom of the greasy tank, he made up his mind he would keep them. He could not, he kept alive separate from the rest and raised to mature fishhood. He succeeded better than he had anticipated, and there are 2,000 progeny of this fruitful pair. The only obstacle which seems to be in the way of their becoming a popular addition to the trout streams is their abnormal shyness, a shyness which seems to amount almost to shamefacedness. Of course, the average brook trout is one of the cutest of the whole finny tribe and not overanxious at any time to show himself, but these white trout are strangely averse to publicity, so to speak.—St. Paul Letter in Chicago Record.

Almost a Tragedy.
The car stopped at Hillside avenue to allow a big, pompous looking man to get on. There was but one seat in the car that was not occupied by a passenger, and that was filled by an enormous bundle, beside which sat a little quiet looking man reading a copy of The World.

"I want that seat," remarked the big man abruptly.

"All right," responded the little one. "Why don't you take it?"

"Well, take that bundle out of it," growled the other.

"Guess not," sentimentally remarked the man in the seat.

Whereupon the seeker for a seat called the conductor, who informed the little man that if he did not at once remove the bundle he would be thrown out into the street.

"All right," said he. "Fire away!"

The big man and the conductor seized him and were about to push him through the door when a man sitting opposite, just awakening to the situation, looked up and said:

"Oh, I beg pardon, that's my bundle. Did you want it removed?"

Then the little one wondered how much he would have recovered in a damage suit if he had been thrown out the car, and the big man sat down while his collar wilted and turned over half way around his neck.—West Medford Windmill.

The Town's Crooked Dividing Line.
There is a reason for most everything," said a Cumberland county man when he was asked how in the world they came to have such a crooked line between two towns in his county.

"There's a reason for this crooked line. You see, some of our towns established in pioneer times, when land was abundant and people were few, had a big territory, which was afterward sliced off to make new towns. It was so in the case you mention, and when the cut off was made people along the line of division were of different minds as to which town they wanted to be in. So the legislature drew a straight line between the two parts and then provided that persons dwelling on lands adjoining either side of this line might be in one town or the other, as they should decide within 90 days after passing the act. Some went one way and some the other, and the line was all skewed up to accommodate them."—Lewiston Journal.

A Horse Tale.
There are some people who will not believe the following story of a horse which takes the end of a hose pipe in his mouth and holds it there until his thirst is quenched, but it is said to be a fact. The horse is owned by F. S. Brown of Ansonia, Conn., and the horse is stabled at Curtis' livery barn. It was several days ago that one of the stablemen, while fooling with him, offered him the end of the hose pipe, through which the water was flowing, and to his surprise, the horse took it in his mouth and held it there until he had a good drink. The next time the horse was led to the trough he of his own accord took hold of the pipe and succeeded in getting the end in his mouth and had a good drink and continues to do so day after day.—Boston Herald.

The New Woman.
Chloroform and ammonia killed a centipede and saved a cat at Springfield today. The centipede dropped from a bunch of bananas upon the cat and at once buried its poisonous fangs in the animal's leg. Its mistress, with rare presence of mind, dropped chloroform on the insect, which succumbed, and then she applied ammonia to the cat's leg. It was a triumph of presence of mind, apparently.

Its Original Condition.
Customer—What do you mean by selling me that stuff you called hair restorer and telling me it would restore my hair to its original condition?
Chemist—Didn't you like it?
Customer—No, I didn't. If I had kept on much longer, I should have been entirely bald. Original condition, indeed?
Chemist—Most people are born bald, sir. That is the original condition.

For Your Bird.
Cage birds, especially parrots, often injure themselves by biting and pulling at their tail feathers. A correspondent of a foreign paper offers the information that this habit may be overcome by suspending an old ribbon or necktie in the cage close to the perch. She says that a string of old spoons will give the bird much pleasure, and telling me it would restore my hair to its original condition.

Signs.
Wallace—Do you believe in signs?
Ferry—Some. When you see a woman driving south and looking east, it is a pretty sure sign that she means to turn to the west at the first corner.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Greek year consisted of 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately. Three times in eight years a month was added to make up the deficiency.

In the opinion of the world, marriage ends all, as it does in a comedy. The truth is precisely the reverse; it begins all.—Mme. Swetshina.

POSTAL EVOLUTION.

STORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

Crude Methods of Early Ages—Biblical References to the Post—Beginning of What Has Become an Almost Perfect and a Cheap System.

It seems almost incredible, in view of the wonderful labyrinth of postal routes all over the world today, that there ever could have been a time when there were no post offices, no letter carrier, no mail facilities at all.

But, of course, there had to be some means of communication even in the earliest ages, though these were confined for centuries to emperors and kings and other great rulers. The emperors of Rome held many lesser kings and satraps as their vassals. With these it was necessary to communicate with certainty and regularity, and therefore couriers were employed to carry dispatches and reports to and from the more distant provinces.

Of course no one man or one horse could traverse the whole route, so stations were established along the roads at certain intervals, where couriers were always in readiness to relieve weary brothers and carry on the dispatches with uniform speed. These stations were called "posts," from the Latin word positum—fixed or placed—whence comes the name of our modern postal system.

In the Old Testament are frequent references to the posts. In II Chronicles you will find, "So the posts went with the letters," and "So the posts passed from city to city." In Esther also and in Job and Jeremiah you will find other allusions to the posts. But they were never for the use of the common people.

The Roman Emperor Augustus was the first to establish a system of posts suggestive of the present system. You have heard the saying, "All roads lead to Rome." This was the origin of it: From Rome as a center post roads were built, called "royal highways," extending all over Europe. After the decline of the Roman empire these post roads were abandoned by degrees, and during the dark ages they almost entirely disappeared.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, however, their need began to be so strongly felt that posts between different parts of the same country were established, and soon these were extended into other countries. These posts were carried first by foot runners and then a little later by men on horseback. It was not long, though, before the post privilege was extended, and it was found impossible for horseback riders to carry the increasing mail, so wheeled conveyances were provided, and the next step was for these conveyances to carry passengers as well as the mail.

And thus from the post was evolved the mail coach. What this meant to our hitherto shut in ancestors, it is hard for us of the present day to realize even faintly. But it is said to say that the evolution of the public post and the mail coach did more than any other one thing to hasten civilization.

In the reign of the Emperor Frederick III, Francis von Laxis, whose grandfather is said to have established a postal service across the Tyrol and Styria, entered the service of the house of Hapsburg and became the founder of the modern postal system. Through Von Laxis the emperor established regular posts throughout his kingdom between the years 1440 and 1493, and at the beginning of the sixteenth century the Austrian post became the international post of the Hapsburg dynasty.

In France the University of Paris organized a postal service in the thirteenth century which flourished until 1719. In some parts of Europe there were brotherhoods and mercantile guilds which established posts and postoffices subject to the government.

In England, in 1653, Rowland Hill started a private post, but Cromwell's heavy hand came down on the enterprise, and the men who carried the letters were trampled down and killed by his soldiers. Later on Mr. Hill came to the front again, instituted many reforms in the service, and at last gave to England a real and effective postal service. Louis XI of France founded a postal system in 1464, which was greatly improved by Charles IX in 1565.

But it was not alone the Christian nations that felt the need of a postal service. When the Spaniards invaded South America, they found a regular system of posts in operation, so that the news of their landing was carried to the Incas with incredible swiftness, the postmen being runners, who carried around their waists knotted cords, a code of signals or sign writing.

Coming down to our own country, suppose we take a peep at the mail made in vogue in its earlier days. Let us take as a type the postal service between Boston and New York, where, in 1762, a post was established "to go monthly." Post riders, starting at the same hour from each end of the route, carried the mails. Leaving on Monday morning, they met and exchanged bags at Saybrook, Conn., on the following Saturday. Then each man returned to his starting point, which, of course, took nearly a week.

It was Benjamin Franklin that, in 1775, suggested the plan for a postal service on which our present system is founded. In the early days of this system rates were charged that seem outrageous to us of the present day—between Boston and New York, 18¢ cents, and 25¢ cents for points beyond. Of course this led to swindling the government and the smuggling of letters. Private parties carried mail secretly at lower rates, and in 1839 Harnden's express entered the field, carrying letters concealed in bundles and other packages at less than legal rates.

But as soon as the government lowered its charges all these smugglers dropped out of the race. There was no more in it then.—Philadelphia Times.

The Largest Described Snake.
Speke, in his narrative of the journey to the source of the Nile, describes the largest snake that has ever been seen by man. "I shuddered," he says, "as I looked upon the effect of his tremendous dying strength. For yards around where he lay grass, bushes and saplings—in fact, everything except full grown trees—were cut clean off, as if they had been trampled with an immense scythe. The monster, when measured, was 51 feet 2½ inches in extreme length, while around the thickest portions of its body the girth was nearly 3 feet."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A LESSON FROM EGYPT.
Showing How That Country Failed to Maintain the Ratio of Sixteen Onions to One Cat.

The ancient Egyptians had a currency based on cats and onions, both of which were sacred objects worshipped by the people. As there was some difficulty in storing the cats, and as the onion was



liable to decay, a circulating medium was provided of papyrus strips, representing a certain number of cats and onions at a ratio of 16 to 1. This was a true double standard system and is believed to have been the origin of modern paper currency. For a time the onion-money circulated at par, but the historian Fagun Har records that about 963 B. C. a serious difficulty arose. New colonies had been established in the region of the upper Nile, and the savage Nubians had been taught the art of agriculture. The rich, black soil of the valley which they inhabited was especially suited to the growth of onions, and the production of those perfumed bulbs was soon enormously increased. Meanwhile the cat crop had only grown in the usual ratio, and the result was that, with the demand for sacred animals in the new colonies, at least 30 onions would be given for one cat. This brought the papyrus currency into disfavor, and the ruling pharaoh, Ram Bunkshus III, issued a royal order that cats should be the sole standard of value, and that onions should be issued only to the extent that they could be kept at par with the "catervaners," as the unit of value was termed.

This did not suit the onion growers, who at once started an agitation for the free and unlimited coinage of all onions at the good old ratio of their daddies. After passing 3,187,643 resolutions denouncing the horrible crime of 963 the onionites marched in a body to the palace of their Pharaoh and demanded that the unjust law enacted at the instance of the catbugs should be repealed and the biacatalic standard restored. Ram Bunkshus listened to them patiently and answered: "Great, no doubt, was the wisdom of our ancestors. But I am in the wisdom business myself to some extent. When the ratio of 16 to 1 was adopted, that was the true ratio of the cats and onions. Now, owing to a great increase in the quantity of onions, the ratio is 30 to 1. All powerful as I am, I cannot make onions worth more than their market value. The present standard stays. As for you, O foolish onionites, your leaders shall feed the sacred crocodiles. The rest of you will return to your farms and hustle. I have remarked."

Thus ended the first and only currency agitation in Egypt.—Whitden Graham in Puck.

Government Ownership of Silver Mines.
Why is it that both the Populists and the Democrats failed to put a plank in their platforms demanding that the government own and control the silver mines of this country, so that the profit which would be made from free coinage would go to our government and thus indirectly be a benefit to the whole people? Why should this profit go to a few individuals who own the silver mines and who are already enormously rich? Is not this building up one of the most dangerous trusts that the country has ever seen?

Think of a few men having under their control all the silver of this country and the government compelled to turn it into dollars as fast as they produce it! Suppose that these silver men combine to shut down work on their mines when they want to produce a stringency in the money market, then open them again when they want to make money abundant. Would not this put the whole business of the country at their mercy?

Conditions Prior to 1873.
Some of the free coinage men still say that all they want is to "restore the conditions that existed prior to 1873." In 1873 the total world's production of silver was 61,100,000 ounces and the silver in a dollar was worth \$1.04 in gold. Last year the world's product of silver was 165,000,000 ounces and the silver in a dollar was worth only 50 7-10 cents. Will the silver miners restore the production of 1873 as the first step toward "restoring the conditions?"

An Eminent Biometallist's Opinion.
Professor Edouard Süss, the leading biometallist of Austria, states briefly but with great force the objections to free coinage by this country alone. The result would be, he says, "the loss of all your (our) gold, and the obligation to buy in England the gold necessary to meet your (our) obligations in foreign countries." He declares that "one nation alone is too weak to take such a step, which must lead to a financial and perhaps an economical crisis."

If the fact that some farmers are poor is used to justify the confiscation of the property of creditors, would not the poverty of the Coxey armies of tramps and unemployed workers justify them in demanding a share of the property owned by the farmers?

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.
For Pedro score cards and markers, go to the News office.

Smokers, if you have failed to find a cigar to suit you, try "Helmich's Crown," the best in the market.

Our lodge room can be rented for meetings on Saturday evenings.

Poison Ivy, insect bites, bruises, scalds, burns, are cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure.

Go to the City Bakery! r your fine pastries. Angel food, fruit cake always on hand. Cream puffs Fridays and Saturdays.

The whole system is drained and undermined by indolent ulcers and open sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve speedily heals them. It is the best pile cure known.

The Rockford electric belt is meeting with the best of success. Call and examine it and get references. Office over Grand Union tea store Red Jacket, Mich.

Many a day's work is lost by sick headache, caused by indigestion and stomach troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Bitters are the most effective pills for overcoming such difficulties.

The broad and cake of the Superio Bakery can be had at the following agencies: James Lien's, Mrs. Hookin's, Red Jacket. Martin Kuhn's, J. C. Lenn's, Peter Olson's, Calumet Village, and Weissenauer's, Gullbault's, Lake Linden. A fresh supply is left at these agencies every day, and the prices are as low as the lowest.

Stage leaves Baril & Pearce's livery stable every day at 8 a. m., 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Stage leaves McClure's livery stable at 8 and 10 a. m. and 1 and 4 p. m.

Notice to the Public.
We have opened a second hand store at No. 312 Fifth street; we buy and sell household goods, furniture, stoves, tinware and crockery, upholstery bedding and store fixtures. We pay cash for goods and sell on easy terms. G. O'NEIL Prop.

Don't trifle away time when you have cholera morbus or diarrhea. Fight them in the beginning with DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure. You don't have to wait for results, they are instantaneous, and it leaves the bowels in healthy condition.

To the Public.
Any person desiring to take ice for the coming season will do well to call on John M. Messner & Son, the famous ice dealers, and make arrangements for your supply. Ice suitable for any purpose. Orders by telephone promptly delivered.

Theories of cure may be discussed at length by physicians, but the sufferers want quick relief; and One Minute Cough Cure will give it to them. A safe cure for children. It is "the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results."

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by D. T. Macdonald.

We are going to give a great sale of dry goods and clothing, boots and shoes for the next thirty days, to close out our summer stock. We want to make room for our fall stock, of which we will carry a big line. Call and be convinced and look over our stock. We can save you 40 cents on every dollar. The Laurium Fair, next door to post office.

If you have ever seen a little child in the agony of a summer complaint, you can realize the danger of the trouble and appreciate the value of instantaneous relief always afforded by DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure. For dysentery and diarrhea it is a reliable remedy. We could not afford to recommend this as a cure unless it were a cure.

Mutual Fire Insurance company of Houghton and Keweenaw counties, organized in 1890 according to the laws of the State of Michigan, will insure property of its members. Have paid fire losses over \$3,000 during its existence. The company paid back during the last year to sixty-two of its members of five years' standing 68 per cent of their premiums, amounting to \$3,502. Will pay back during this year on the same rate to thirty-six members of five years' standing \$1,447. On the first day of July the company had 414 members, \$351,320 worth of property insured, and \$7,611.27 in treasury. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

ALEX. LINNOR, Secretary.
Office, 448 Pine street, upstairs, Red Jacket.

E. R. TIME-TABLES.

THE MARQUETTE ROUTE.
D. S. S. & A. R. R.

Time Table:

In effect June 21, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE HOUGHTON
For Detroit, the east and the Gogebie
Bangor.....7:30 a. m.
For Chicago and Marquette.....7:25 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE HOUGHTON
From Marquette, Chicago and the
Gogebie Range.....7:30 p. m.
From Detroit and the east.....7:22 p. m.
Daily, except Sunday.

For tickets, time tables and other information
apply to J. H. FORD, Ticket Agent,
Red Jacket, Mich.

Map of
Chicago Milwaukee
St. Paul Railroad.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION



SOLID TRAINS FAST TIME!
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS.

All coupon agents on the Northern Peninsula
sell tickets via the Milwaukee & North-
western R. R. W. E. TYLER,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

THE LATEST TOE.



The London.

A full stock of all grades at prices to suit all tastes.

W. A. WASHBURN & CO.
HANCOCK, MICH.

FOR SALE!

THE MICHIGAN HOUSE,
corner of Oak and Sixth streets, Red Jacket.
Lot 23 and 24, block 13, Calumet, known as
the George's property on Lake Linden road.
Lots 1 and 2, block 9, Tamarack City.

Also improved and unimproved Farm Lands
for sale and to lease. A large lot of timbered
lands, in this and adjoining county, for sale.

Abstracts of Title furnished. Taxes paid
or non-residents.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

J. A. SHERMAN,

Room 3, Strobel Bld., Houghton, Mich.

Passenger Trains on M. R. R. R.

In Effect December 20, 1900.

	m	o	m	l	v	Ar	P	m	p	m	m
7:45	12	15	5:00	Red Jacket	.....	5:30	5:40	10:10			
7:50	12	15	5:05	Lake Linden	.....	5:35	5:45	10:15			
8:00	12	15	5:15	Udessa	.....	5:45	5:55	10:25			
8:10	12	15	5:25	Udessa	.....	5:55	6:05	10:35			
8:20	12	15	5:35	Udessa	.....	6:05	6:15	10:45			
8:30	12	15	5:45	Udessa	.....	6:15	6:25	10:55			
8:40	12	15	5:55	Udessa	.....	6:25	6:35	11:05			
8:50	12	15	6:05	Udessa	.....	6:35	6:45	11:15			
9:00	12	15	6:15	Udessa	.....	6:45	6:55	11:25			
9:10	12	15	6:25	Udessa	.....	6:55	7:05	11:35			
9:20	12	15	6:35	Udessa	.....	7:05	7:15	11:45			
9:30	12	15	6:45	Udessa	.....	7:15	7:25	11:55			
9:40	12	15	6:55	Udessa	.....	7:25	7:35	12:05			
9:50	12	15	7:05	Udessa	.....	7:35	7:45	12:15			
10:00	12	15	7:15	Udessa	.....	7:45	7:55	12:25			
10:10	12	15	7:25	Udessa	.....	7:55	8:05	12:35			
10:20	12	15	7:35	Udessa	.....	8:05	8:15	12:45			
10:30											